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office@ifcaBibleCollege.com Email

IFCA Bible College

25595 Chardon Road, Cleveland, OHIO 44143

1-216-261-7709

EVANGELISM FROM A BIBLICAL PERSPECTIVE – M308 SELF-PACED COURSE GUIDE



"Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

" 2 Timothy 2:15

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Welcome to this course!

The completion of this course will prove to be a significant blessing to you both academically and spiritually. We recommend that you thoroughly read the entire study guide before you actually begin working on the Course Projects. If you are uncertain or unclear on any matter, contact IFCA Bible College for clarification (216) 261-7709 or ifcabccleveland@gmail.com. Above all other things, we encourage you to pray for God's guidance before you begin this course, and each time you work on it.

The instructions in this study guide are related to course formatting and submission. You may also refer to your original Student Orientation Page. IMPORTANT: The instructions on the study guide always supersede any other instructions. If there seems to be a conflict between this study guide and other instructions, always follow the instruction of the study guide.

We strongly recommend that you use reliable word processing software and make frequent use of the spell checker and grammar suggestion aspects. Be sure to save your work frequently, and backup copies of course work you have submitted.

If you need to contact the professor for this course (or the academic office), we recommend that you do so first by email. If the professor's email address is not listed on this study guide you may request it by email: office@ifcaBibleCollege.com

The total length of time required to complete this course is different for each person. This is because already acquired knowledge of the subject, previous education, and personal situations all influence study habits and ability. However, on average, one course credit usually requires between 35-40 clock hours of study. Therefore, a two credit course will require about 70-80 hours of work, likewise a three credit course between 105-120 hours, and-so-forth. Since you are not restricted by classroom hours, on average you might expect to complete a three credit course in about eight to nine weeks by devoting four study hours per day four days per week (i.e. two hours morning and evening). Obviously, these are only general estimates, bearing in mind personal study habits and differing course requirements.

The time between the submission of your coursework, until it is returned to you (graded) will vary, but generally courses sent by postal mail may require as much as two weeks in transit (to and from), and another two weeks to get through the recording and grading process. Email submissions (preferred) generally require about two weeks. These are only averages. Be absolutely certain that you keep IFCA Bible College immediately informed if you change your email, postal mailing address or telephone numbers.

IFCA-BC Writing Guidelines

The standard for academic papers (to be used in all your courses at IFCA-BC) should reflect the following:

Formatting

1. Use the following guidelines to format all research papers and writing assignments
 - a. Use Times New Roman, 12 point font, double-spaced throughout (see “Hot Tips” below for permissible exception for footnotes)
 - b. Set margins 1” top and bottom, and 1.25” right and left
 - c. The use of subtitles or subheadings is encouraged: (set subheadings in bold on the left margin)
 - d. Do not use a cover page. Rather, enter the following in the upper left corner of the first page of the paper:
 - Your name
 - Course Number, assignment number
 - Date submitted
 - Word count
 - e. Insert page numbers at the bottom center of all pages, including the first page.
 - f. Foreign terms (terms not listed in a common English dictionary) should be italicized the first time they are used, and thereafter should not be italicized.
2. Use of ellipsis dots:
 - a. Leave a space before and after three ellipsis dots.
EXAMPLE: “For God so loved ... that he gave his only begotten son” (John 3:16a).
 - b. Do not use ellipsis dots at the beginning or ending of a quote.
INCORRECT EXAMPLE: The scriptural phrase “... God so loved ...” has become an extremely influential formative dynamic for the church.
CORRECT EXAMPLE: The scriptural phrase “God so loved” has become an extremely influential formative dynamic for the church.

Citing Sources

1. Direct quotes must be footnoted, as should sources used in paraphrased form and major ideas drawn from other authors.
2. Avoid overusing direct quotes. Reword the idea to express your understanding (paraphrase).
3. Use block quotes sparingly.
 - a. Block quotes should be single-spaced, having no quotation marks
4. When adding citations, use the following guidelines:
 - a. A superscript number is used in the text, following the footnote or citation. The footnote is numbered at the beginning, either as a number followed by a period or as a superscript number. Either footnotes or endnotes may be used; ask your professor which they prefer.
 - b. The first line of the endnote or footnote is indented 5 spaces.

5. Biblical references may be placed in the text (rather than in the footnotes), following the quote and in parentheses; unless more than three Scripture texts are cited. Use the standard abbreviations (found below) when referencing biblical texts by chapter and verse (e.g., Dan 3:20-21)
- In narrative, spell out the name of the Bible book: e.g., “in Daniel 3:20-22, we read...”
 - However, never write out the chapter and verse references: e.g., “in the third chapter of Daniel, verses twenty to twenty-two, we read...”

Old Testament

Genesis	Gen.	Proverbs	Prov.
Exodus	Exod.	Ecclesiastes	Eccles.
Leviticus	Lev.	Song of Solomon	Song of Sol.
Numbers	Num.	Isaiah	Isa.
Deuteronomy	Deut.	Jeremiah	Jer.
Joshua	Josh.	Lamentations	Lam.
Judges	Judg.	Ezekiel	Ezek.
Ruth	Ruth	Daniel	Dan.
1 Samuel	1 Sam.	Hosea	Hos.
2 Samuel	2 Sam.	Joel	Joel
1 Kings	1 Kings	Amos	Amos
2 Kings	2 Kings	Obadiah	Obad.
1 Chronicles	1 Chron.	Jonah	Jon.
2 Chronicles	2 Chron.	Micah	Micah
Ezra	Ezra	Nahum	Nah.
Nehemiah	Neh.	Habakkuk	Hab.
Esther	Esther	Zephaniah	Zeph.
Job	Job	Haggai	Hag.
Psalms	Ps. (<i>pl</i> .Pss.)	Zechariah	Zech.
Malachi	Mal		

New Testament

Matthew	Matt.	1 Timothy	1 Tim.
Mark	Mark	2 Timothy	2 Tim.
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Philemon	Philem.
Acts	Acts	Hebrews	Heb.
Romans	Rom.	James	James
1 Corinthians	1 Cor.	1 Peter	1 Pet.
2 Corinthians	2 Cor.	2 Peter	2 Pet.
Galatians	Gal.	1 John	1 John
Ephesians	Eph.	2 John	2 John
Philippians	Phil.	3 John	3 John
Colossians	Col.	Jude	Jude
1 Thessalonians	1 Thess.	Revelation <i>or</i>	Rev. Apoc.
2 Thessalonians	2 Thess.		
		Apocalypse	

The following are examples of proper citation formatting:

Book/One Author

¹ Michael Green, *Evangelism in the Early Church* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1970), 27.

² Justo L. Gonzalez, *The Early Church to the Dawn of the Reformation*, vol. 1 of *The Story of Christianity* (Peabody, MA: Prince Press, 1984), 91.

Book/Two Authors

¹ Paul R. House and Eric Mitchell, *Old Testament Survey* (Nashville: Broadman Press, 1982), 27.

Anthology: Emphasizing the editor's comments

¹ Alister E. McGrath, ed., *The Christian Theology Reader*, 2nd ed. (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 27.

Anthology: Emphasizing the author of a work included in the anthology

¹ Cyril of Jerusalem, "Cyril of Jerusalem on the Role of Creeds," in *The Christian Theology Reader*, 2nd ed. Ed. Alister E. McGrath (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 27.

Article in reference dictionary, encyclopedia, or the like

² *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997), s.v. "Septuagint."

Commentaries

² Raymond Brown and Sandra Schneiders, "Hermeneutics: The Literal Sense of Scripture," in *The New Jerome Biblical Commentary*, ed. Raymond E. Brown, Joseph A. Fitzmyer, and Roland E. Murphy (Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall, 1990), 1148-1149.

Electronic media, not including information found on a website (for example, CD media).

³ Flavius Josephus, *The Wars of the Jews*, Book 2, Chapter 17 in the *Works of Josephus*, 1451; available from the *AGES Digital Library* (Albany, OR: AGES Software, 1999).

Lecture

⁴ David Belles, "Historical Overview: Part One" (lecture, T101, Week 1 Lecture 2, IFCA Bible College, 30 March 2016).

Website

⁵ Gerald Wilson, "The Poetry of the Psalms," available from <http://home.apu.edu/~geraldwilson/HebrewPoetry.html> (Note: omitting the period at the end helps avoid confusion)

Evangelism from a Biblical Perspective (M308) Course Syllabus

Instructor: Dr. Alan James Schrader

Phone: 216-261-4214

Email: DrAJSchrader@ifcablecollege.com

Office Hours: Tuesday - Friday, 9am to 5pm.

Purpose

This course provides an overview of the Biblical basis for the study of evangelism. Biblical references are largely emphasized, while doctrinal foundations though not ignored, provide only the framework for Biblical evidences.

Objectives

1. Introduction: The Kingdom of God is a Kingdom of Light.
2. What does the word evangelism mean?
3. Why do evangelism?
4. What is the good news?
5. What does the Master teach?
6. Soul winning plans
7. Conclusion: Evangelism will never be effective without follow-up
8. Bonus: Evangelism mini-seminar

Texts

[Robert E. Coleman, "The Master Plan of Evangelism", Second Edition, Abridged, SPIRE, a division of Baker Publishing Group.](#)

Assignments

Each student will be required to complete the following:

- Answer the questions (blanks) provided in the syllabus.
- Read entirely the book by Robert E. Coleman, "The Master Plan of Evangelism."
- After reading your assignment text book, students will be required to write a short essay 1-2 pages long.
- One written final paper on a topic related to evangelism from a biblical perspective. The paper will be a minimum of 500 words.

Grading

Homework Assignments: 30%

Book Essays: 30%

Final Paper: 30%

Participation: 10%

Homework Assignments

After each session you will be asked a group of questions from the material you have received. When the course is completed you will be asked to turn in your discussion questions for review.

Book Essays

The purpose of the book essays are for you to demonstrate that you have read and understood the book material and have begun the process of deliberating about its relevance and application. Essays will contain a summary of the book and what you enjoyed about the authors expression. You may also choose to express what you disagreed with the authors material. A minimum of 1 page is required.

Final Paper

One written final paper on a topic related to the Old Testament. Minimum of 750 words.

Participation

The participation portion of your grade will be assessed differently depending on the delivery mode of the student's course. Students taking the self-paced version will be assessed based on written submission of the student engagement activities assigned by the professor after each lecture. As long as the student submits an attempt to engage with the assigned application question in written form full credit will be granted.

Students taking the livestream or hosted version of the course will be assessed by the professor (or course facilitator for the hosted version) based on actual participation in class discussions, student engagement activities, and opportunities to engage with the professor during his or her office hours. If the professor asks the students to hand in a written version of the student engagement activity, this too will count toward student participation.

Course Outline:

Session One

Introduction to class requirements
Introduction to subject matter

Session Two

What does the word evangelism mean?
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Three

Why do evangelism?
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Four

What is the good news?
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Five

What does the Master teach?
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Six

Soul winning plans
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Seven

Conclusion
Evangelism will never be affective without follow-up.
Post-lecture Assignments

Session Eight

Bonus
Evangelism Mini-Seminar with Alan & Mary Schrader
Post-lecture Assignments
(Continued)
The Expectation of Christ
Post-lecture Assignments

PERSONAL EVANGELISM

I. INTRODUCTION

The Kingdom of God is a kingdom of light, as opposed to the darkness of Satan's Kingdom. God is light (1John 1:5) and so is His Kingdom. The very nature of light is that it is outgoing. Light is diffusive, penetrating, searching. Light spreads itself all over space and fills all things. God's Kingdom is also like this. It is the very nature of God and His Kingdom to spread itself and expose all areas of darkness. The only "good news" in this world of darkness is the Light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. As members of the Body of Christ we are responsible to get the Word out. To let His Light shine through us is the goal.

A. OBJECTIVE:

The purpose of this class is to convince every believer of their personal responsibility to be a witness of the Lord Jesus Christ and to equip them with the knowledge of the Gospel message that they might be able to share it with others.

B. KEY VERSE:

"And Jesus came and spoke to them, saying, 'All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. Go therefore and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all things that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age. Amen.'" (Matthew 28:18-20)

C. MEMORY VERSE:

"Come, follow me, "Jesus said, "and I will make you fishers of men." (Matthew 4:19)

II. WHAT DOES THE WORD EVANGELISM MEAN?

The Greek word *Kerugma* from which we get our English word “evangelism” simply means “to tell” or “to announce good news.” In Christian circles this word refers to the “good news” or the “Gospel of Jesus Christ.” (Matt. 12:41; I Cor. 1:21; 2 Tim. 4:17)

While evangelism is not a New Testament word, _____ is. This evangel, the good news, is the distinctive element in the Christian message.

A. The task of evangelism is:

1. _____ (Col. 1:28)

2. _____ (Matt. 5:19; 28:19-20)

3. _____ (Mark 16:15)

4. _____ (1 Thess. 2:8-9)

5. _____ (Prov. 11:30)

6. _____ (2 Cor. 5:17-18)

7. _____ (Rom. 12:1)

III. WHY DO WE EVEANGELIZE?

- A. _____: *“The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life; and he that winneth souls is wise.”* (Prov. 11:30)
- B. _____: *“The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy; I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.”* (John 10:10)
- C. _____: *“For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that each one may be recompensed for his deeds in the body, according to what he has done, whether good or bad. Therefore knowing the fear of the Lord, we persuade men, but we are made manifest to God; and I hope that we are made manifest also in your consciences.”* (2 Cor. 5:10-11)
- D. _____: *“Let your light shine before men in such a way that they may see you good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.”* (Matt. 5:16)
- E. _____: *“Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse those who have leprosy, drive out demons. Freely you have received, freely give.”* (Matt. 10:8)
- F. _____: *“To them God has chosen to make known among the Gentiles the glorious riches of this mystery, which is Christ in you, the hope of glory.”* (Col. 1:27)
- G. _____:
1. God, who is absolutely righteous and holy, created man in His own likeness and image (Gen. 1:26-28).
 2. The first man, Adam, fell into sin and out of fellowship with God, as a result the image of man in which he was created was marred. (Gen. 3:1-24)
 3. Because we are all offspring of Adam and we were made in the image of our father Adam (Gen. 5:3), every man born into the world is born in sin and “brought forth in iniquity” (Psalms 51:5; Rom. 3:9-12; 5:12).

- a. All are _____ (Eph. 2:3).
- b. All are _____ (Rom. 3:19).
- c. All have an appointment with _____
(Heb. 9:27; Rom. 5:12).
- d. All are _____ in trespasses and sins (Eph. 2:1)
- e. All are _____ from the life of God (Eph. 4:18)
- f. All are _____ to the law of God (Rom. 8:7)

IV. WHAT IS THE “GOOD NEWS”?

- A. God took the initiative in bringing man back into _____ with Himself by sending Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God.

“For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoever believes in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.” (John 3:16)

- 1. Christ was also the _____ (Heb. 1:3).
- 2. Christ did not fall into _____ as Adam did (Heb. 4:15).
- 3. Christ received the _____ for sin in Himself, though undeserving (Rom. 5:8).

- B. All who receive Christ as Savior accept the finished work of Calvary as the only way to salvation, repent of their sins and acknowledge the lordship of Jesus Christ, received the new birth experience and are born into Christ (John 3:1-5; Acts 2:38-39; John 14:6).

1. In Christ we are made _____ (Rom. 4:5, 22-25).
2. In Christ we have _____ with God (Rom. 5:1).
3. In Christ we have _____ to the Father (Rom. 5:2).
4. In Christ there is _____ (Rom. 8:1-2).
5. In Christ we are conformed to the _____ (Rom. 8:28-30).

C. Jesus came to fulfill the Law

“Do not think that I came to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I did not come to abolish, but to fulfill.” (Matt. 5:17)

1. Why the law?
 - a. To show the world its _____ before God (Rom. 3:19).
 - b. To give us the _____ of sin (Rom. 3:20).
 - c. To show us the depth of our _____ (Rom. 7:7).
 - d. To be a _____ to lead us to Christ (Gal. 3:24).

V. WHAT DOES THE MASTER TEACH?

A. Jesus came to earth with a purpose.

1. John 10:10 I am come that they might have life
2. Luke 19:10 To seek and save that which was lost
3. Matthew 1:21 To save us from our sins
4. Luke 4:43 To preach the Kingdom of God
5. John 3:17 Not to condemn the world but save it

6. 1 Tim. 1:15 To save sinners
7. 1 John 3:8 To destroy the devil's works

B. 9 Basic characteristics of how Jesus witnessed:

1. Jesus _____ the sinner. Jesus love unconditionally, no matter who came to Him. He never condemned anybody. Even those who crucified Him, HE LOVED!
2. Jesus was _____. Jesus was tender with people, (i.e. Peter's denial; those who reviled Him.) Tenderness of heart wins men.
3. Jesus was _____. This is one of the most outstanding characteristics of Jesus' approach. Jesus went nowhere by accident, neither should we. The Holy Spirit leads, directs and guides us into "all truth". Being led by the Spirit is the soul winner's greatest asset.
4. Jesus _____ men's souls. This was His purpose in life. Jesus saw beyond the out man, to the soul. He saw what they could become and not what they were. He did not want merely decisions. He wanted DISCIPLES!
5. Jesus spoke with _____. He spoke as one having authority. Jesus spoke the truth boldly as He ought to. He spoke the truth with confidence and with security because He knew the truth could set people free.
6. Jesus was _____. There was never a sign of anything unnatural or abnormal in Christ's approach. He never spoke in an unnatural voice. He approached all men as they were, on their level. We must be natural and sincere!

7. Jesus used _____ language. He used everyday language and that language was direct. Avoid religious terms that will mean nothing to those you are witnessing to.

8. Jesus was _____ at all times. He knew the Word of God. He quoted, walked and lived the scriptures. Jesus prepared Himself for difficult situations as He grew in WISDOM.

9. Jesus regarded no case as _____. For example: the Samaritan woman; Zacchaeus; the adulterous woman; and the thief on the cross. There is hope for the hopeless in Jesus!

VI. SOUL WINNING PLANS

A. _____: The basic Romans road soul winning plan follows the path of the following scriptures in Paul's letter to the Romans:

1. Romans 3:23 Who has sinned?
2. Romans 6:23 What is the cost of our sin?
3. Romans 5:8 What is God's plan?
4. Romans 10:13 What is our response?
5. Romans 10:9-10 What do we confess?

B. The Four Spiritual Laws: This plan runs basically along the same lines as the Romans Road:

LAW ONE: God loves you, and offers a wonderful plan for your life.

a. John 3:16 (God's love)

b. John 10:10 (God's plan)

LAW TWO: Man is SINFUL and SEPARATED from God.

Therefore, man cannot know and experience God's love and plan for his life.

a. Romans 3:23 (Man is sinful)

b. Romans 6:23 (Man is separated)

LAW THREE: Jesus Christ is God's ONLY provision for man's sin. Through Him you can know and experience God's love and plan for you life.

a. Roman 5:8 (He died in our place)

b. 1 Cor. 15:3-6 (He rose from the dead)

c. John 14:6 (He is the only way to God)

LAW FOUR: We must individually RECEIVE Jesus Christ as Savior and LORD; then we can know and experience God's love and plan for our lives.

a. John 1:12 (We must receive Christ)

b. Ephesians 2:8-9 (We receive Christ through faith)

c. John 3:1-8 (When we receive Christ, we experience a new birth)

d. Rev. 3:20 (We receive Christ by personal invitation)

C. **The ABC Plan:** This plan consist of:

A – Admit you has sinned and fallen short of God’s plan.

(Romans 6:23)

B – Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and you will be saved.

(Acts 16:31)

C – Confess Jesus as your personal LORD and SAVIOR to all.

(Rom. 10:9-10; Matt. 10:32)

VII. CONCLUSION

Evangelism will never be effective without follow-up. I believe we have a responsibility to keep those babes in Christ from falling back into the world. We highly condemn parents who neglect or abandon their new born babies, yet we, if we are not careful will desert our babes in Christ! Even the animals take care of their young. How much more should we who are created with a living soul. We need to nurture them until they are established in the Christian faith.

A. Discipleship:

1. Teach them about the scriptures:

a. Prayer

e. Baptism in the Holy Spirit

b. Bible Study

f. Fellowship and church life

c. Repentance

g. Sharing the gospel

d. Water Baptism

h. Spiritual warfare

2. The Church is like:

Think of this: candles stand in candlesticks; light bulbs go into light sockets; trees grow in soil. Without candlesticks, candles would fall over; without being plugged in, light bulbs would never shine; without soil, trees would die. AND...for Christians, a church is a candlestick, a power source, and somewhere to be rooted, so you can stand, shine and grow.

B. Being a witness is not optional. Christ did not say, “you should be witnesses, you may be witnesses or you might be witnesses.” He commanded Christians to be witnesses. Therefore, the only choice a believer has is whether he will be a good witness or a bad one. A Christian is a witness for Jesus Christ, and whether he is a good one or a bad one depends on his vision and task. Vision is a prerequisite to success in establishing redemptive relationships. Believers need a vision to see that people are hopeless without the Lord. Believers also need a task so that the vision is carried out.